

CLAIMS

1. A method for inducing the activity of an RNAi in cells in which:
 - the TAT protein and a nucleic acid coding for the sense and antisense sequences of an RNAi of interest are introduced into eukaryote cells, which sense and antisense sequences are separated by a nucleotide sequence (separating sequence) comprising at least the sequence referenced under number SEQ I No. 1 in the sequence list supplied as an annex, coding for at least one nucleotide sequence contained in the TAR sequence, minimal and sufficient for being recognized by the TAT protein under conditions in which the nucleic acid is transcribed in RNA, which transcribed separating sequence and the TAT protein form a complex inhibiting the activity of the RNAi of interest;
 - the activity of the RNAi is induced by withdrawing the TAT protein.
2. The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that this nucleic acid comprising the sequences coding for the sense and antisense sequences of an RNAi of interest separated by the separating sequence is introduced into the cell in the form of a vector.
3. The method according to Claim 2, characterized in that this vector is a plasmid or a viral vector.
4. The method according to Claim 2 or 3, characterized in that this nucleic acid is under the control of a transcription promoter.

5. The method according to any one of Claims 2 to 4, characterized in that this nucleic acid additionally comprises an antibiotic resistance gene.

6. The method according to Claim 5, characterized in that the antibiotic resistance gene is a neomycin resistance gene.

7. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the transfected cells are mammalian cells.

8. The method according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that the TAT protein is introduced into the eukaryote cells by cultures of these cells in a culture environment containing this TAT protein.

9. The method according to Claim 8, characterized in that the transcription of the RNAi is induced by cultivating the eukaryote cells in an environment that does not contain TAT protein.

10. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the TAT protein is introduced into the eukaryote cells by introducing an inducible vector comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for the TAT protein into these cells.

11. The method according to Claim 10, characterized in that the transcription of the RNAi is induced by blocking the synthesis of the TAT protein.

12. A nucleic acid as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 6.
13. A cell or a line of cells transfected by a nucleic acid according to Claim 12.
14. A composition, in particular a pharmaceutical composition, comprising as active substance at least one nucleic acid according to Claim 12 or a cell or line of cells according to Claim 13, possibly associated in the composition with a compatible excipient.